India Enterprise) under the Ministry of Power, the information about the total number of pumping sets energised till the end of Eighth Plan in various States is enclosed as Statement *(Sec below).*

(b) Yes, Sir. Fresh water being a scarce resource, the energisation of pumping sets in some areas has resulted in over-exploitation of ground water.

Government is well aware of this problem and the Ministry of Environment & Forests under the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act of 1986 have vested the Central Ground Water Board with the authority to regulate indiscriminate baring and withdrawal of ground water in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions with a view to project and preserve ground water.

The National Water Policy enunciated by the Govt, of India in the Ministry Water Resources in September 1987 envisage:

(i) A periodical ressessmeni on a scientific basis of the ground water potential, taking into consideration the quality of water available and economic viability,

(ii) exploitation of ground water resources to be regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. Ground water recharge project to be developed and implemented for augmenting available supply,

(iii) integrated and coordinated development of surface water and ground water and their conjunctive use, to be envisaged right from the project planning stage ancT to form an essential part of the pioject,

(iv) over exploitation of ground water to be avoided near the coast to prevent ingress of sea water into sweet water aquifers.

Statement

Pumpsets Energisation in India upto VIII Five Year Plan

SI. No.	Name of the State	Pumpsets energised upto 3/97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1737046
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	3675
4.	Bihar	269345
5.	Goa	6063
6.	Gujarat	591564
7.	Haryana	408461
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4780
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5088
10.	Karnataka	1049465
11.	Kerala	314632
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1176317
13.	Maharashtra	2091718
14.	Manipur	45
15.	Meghalaya	65
16.	Mozoram	—
17.	Nagaland	176
18.	Orissa	69826
19.	Punjab	726221
20.	Rajasthan	539762
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1566708
23.	Tripura	1764
24.	Uttar Pradesh	778512
25.	West Bengal	102773
	SUB TOTAL	11444066
	Uts.	36159
	GRAND TOTAL	11480225

NB:— Details on inoperative pumpsets not available.

Insufftcietit Production of Oilseeds

3262. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that oil crushing units operate at just 30 to 35% of their capacity for want of sufficient production of oilseeds in our country;

(b) whether Government have received any demand from the oil crushing units, for the import of oilseeds from foreign country in view of its low production in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when, import of oilseeds is proposed lo be allowed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The oil crushing units particularly Solvent Extractcrs Association and Soybean Oil Processors Association have been writing to the Government about the under utilisation of the installed processing capacity of their units by 35-40%. The installed processing capacity was created by the units at their own much inexcess of the availability of raw material in the country without taking into consideration the production aspect of oilseeds used in solvent extraction i.e. soybean, sunflower and meals of other oilseeds. The major oilseeds like groundnut, rapeseed-mustard and seasmum are reserved for processing in the small scale sector.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Although the oilseeds production in the country has been of the order of 24.96 million tonnes during 1996-97 which is all time high record production achieved so far and 23.70 million tonnes in 1997-98, even then the proposal has been received by the Government for import of oilseeds, particularly soybean but it has been found that import of soybean could be allowed only in split form due to the danger of import of dangerous pathogens alongwith the seed. It was, therefore, decided that the association of industry would create splitting facilities at the port of entry i.e. at Kandla Port, before the import of soybean takes place. The Association has been conveyed the decision, who has yet to take necessary action to create the splitting facility at the port of entry.

Nuclear Waste From Water Reactors

3263. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of annual nuclear waste from the nuclear reactors in the country;

(b) what is existing arrangement to handle the nuclear waste to check atmospheric pollution;

(c) whether any recent review of the existing system has been made to judge its adequacy or otherwise in checking the radiation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what measures are contemplated by Government to store the nuclear waste more effectively to avoid its dangerous fall out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) The extent of annual nuclear waste from the nuclear reactors in the country varies depending upon the total operating period of all the plants in a particular year.

(b) The existing arrangement to handle the nuclear waste includes several

Production of Quality Seeds by BARC

3264. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed expertise in producing quality seeds to boost agriculture especially in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details of the type of seeds developed and the parts of the country where these can be used for boosting agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has produced a number of